receive a portion of a winding. The inner ring is a solid ring and the outer ring is a split ring. The outer ring expands to produce a radially outward force against the support blocks when the inner ring is moved axially with respect to the outer ring. The winding support structure may also comprise another inner support ring and another outer support ring which is arranged around the outer circumference of the another inner support ring and is coupled to the lamination. A clearance space in the slot is filled with a room temperature vulcanizable (RTV) material. The winding structure may also comprise a third support block coupled to the outer support ring to define another slot between the second and third support blocks to receive another portion of the winding. The winding support structure transmits torque and prevents stator winding vibration.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In accordance with another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a method of forming a winding support structure for use with a superconducting rotor comprises providing a lamination, coupling first and second support blocks to the lamination, providing an inner support ring and an outer support ring around an outer circumference of the inner support ring, and coupling the lamination and the support blocks to the outer ring to define a slot between the support blocks and between the lamination and the outer ring to receive a portion of a winding. An RTV material is applied into a clearance space in the slot. Wedges are respectively arranged between adjacent bars forming the winding prior to applying the RTV material into the clearance space and then removed after applying the RTV material into the clearance space. Additional RTV material is applied in a space where the wedges are removed.

Coupling the lamination and the support blocks to the outer support ring comprises pulling the winding to the outer support ring and tying the winding to the inner and outer support rings. Providing an inner support ring and an outer support ring comprises providing a solid ring and a split ring, respectively. The outer ring expands to produce a radially outward force against the support blocks when the inner ring is moved axially with respect to the outer ring. Another outer support ring can be provided around an outer circumference of another inner support ring and coupled to the lamination. A third support block may be coupled to the outer support ring to define another slot between the second and third support blocks to receive another portion of the winding. The method of forming the winding support is accomplished using a minimal number of parts and minimal construction cost.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In accordance with yet another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, an apparatus for use with a superconducting rotor comprises an inner support ring, an outer support ring arranged around an outer circumference of the inner support ring, first and second support blocks coupled to the outer support ring, a lamination coupled to the first and second support blocks, and a winding. A portion of the winding is arranged within a slot that is defined between the support blocks and between the outer ring and the lamination. The inner ring is a solid ring and the outer ring is a split ring. The outer ring expands to produce a radially outward force against the support blocks and the winding when the inner ring is moved axially with respect to the outer ring. A clearance space in the slot is filled with an RTV material. The apparatus can further comprise another inner support ring and another outer support

a1 cncld.

ring which is arranged around the another inner support ring and coupled to the lamination. The apparatus can further comprise a third support block coupled to the outer support ring to define another slot between the second and third support blocks and between the outer support ring and the lamination, another portion of the winding being arranged in the another slot.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

a2

The support structure 1 includes a plurality of inner support rings 10a-10j, a plurality of outer support rings 20a-20j, a plurality of laminations 30a-30i, 31a-31i, a plurality of support blocks 51a-51l and an RTV material 42. The inner support rings 10a-10j are centered about a longitudinal axis 3 of the support structure 1 and are spaced axially apart along the direction of the longitudinal axis 3. The outer support rings 20a-20j are respectively arranged around the outer circumferences of the inner support rings 10a-10j. Each one of the laminations 30a-30i to 31a-31i forms a semi-circle portion and a pair of laminations (e.g., 30a, 31a) together forms a complete circumference of the support structure 1. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the complete circumferences can be formed by dividing the laminations into more than two semi-circle portions. The laminations 30b-30i and 31b-31i are stacked in the axial direction (i.e., along the direction parallel to the longitudinal axis 3) with respect to laminations 30a, 31a, respectively, to form a core of the stator. Gaps 33 are interposed between each of the laminations 30a-31i, 31a-31i in the axial direction to allow for air cooling of the winding 40. Alternatively, a cooling pad (not shown) such as a water cooling pad can be interposed between each of the laminations 30a-30i, 31a-31i in the axial direction. While the discussion below focuses primarily on only

a2 cancel'd.

one inner support ring 10a, one outer support ring 20a, one laminations 30a, and two support blocks 51a-51b in detail, those skilled in the art will appreciate that similar comments apply to the others forming the support structure 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

a3 cont.

As noted above, clearance space is formed in the slot 70a of the lamination 30a between the support blocks 51a, 51b. This clearance space exists, for example, between the bars of the winding 40, between each support block 51a, 51b and the closest bar of the winding 40, and between the bars and a face of the lamination 30a defining the slot 70a. In order to restrict the movement of the winding 40 caused by the electromagnetic forces of the generator and to ensure that the winding 40 electrically contacts the lamination 30a, the clearance space is filled by a high conductivity, high compression RTV material 42.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 19 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As illustrated in Figure 6, prior to filling the clearance space in the slot 70a with a RTV material 42, at least one teflon wedge 72a is placed on the inside diameter between two bars of the winding 40 to contain the RTV material 42. Additionally, at least one teflon wedge 72b is arranged on the outside diameter between two bars of the winding 40. After the RTV material 42 is applied to fill the clearance space, the wedges 72a, 72b are removed and additional RTV material 42 is applied to fill the void formed where the wedges 72a, 72b are removed. The RTV material 42 can be applied into the clearance space through radial tubes (not shown) spaced around the